

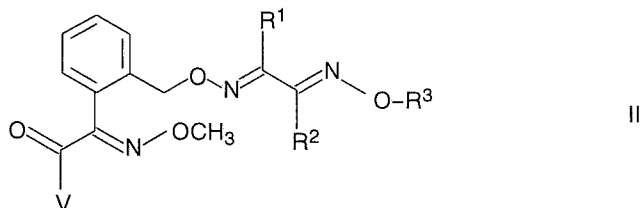
A P P E N D I X I:

CLAIM AMENDMENTS:

Cancel Claims 1 to 3, amend Claims 4 and 6, and enter new Claims 16 to 30 as indicated in the following listing of the claims:

1. - 3. (*canceled*)

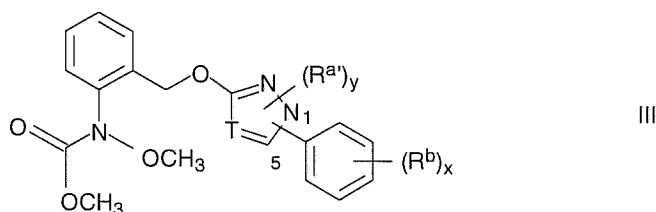
4. (*currently amended*) A method as claimed in claim \pm 16, wherein Q in formula I denotes N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, or wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



in which V is OCH₃ or NHCH₃ is used.

5. (*previously presented*) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein Q in formula I denotes N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, or wherein an active ingredient of the formula II in which R² is C(R')=NOR'' and R' and R'' are each C₁-C₄-alkyl is used.

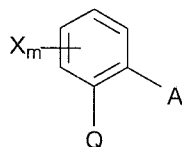
6. (*currently amended*) A method as claimed in claim \pm 16, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



in which T is CH or N and Ra' and Rb are halogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

7. - 15. (*canceled*)

16. (*new*) A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



in which

m is zero;

Q is $C(=CH-CH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=CH-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-CONHCH_3$, $C(=N-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$ or $N(-OCH_3)-COOCH_3$;

A is $-O-B$, $-CH_2O-B$, $-CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B$ or $CH_2-O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3$;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R^a ;

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6 -alkyloxy-carbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio, C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, $C(=NOR')-OR''$ or $OC(R')_2-C(R'')=NOR''$,

the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^b :

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio, C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or $C(=NOR')-OR''$;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C_1-C_4 -alkyl or C_1-C_2 -haloalkyl;

R^2 is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_2 - C_5 -alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is $C(R')=NOR''$, where

R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R^1 and

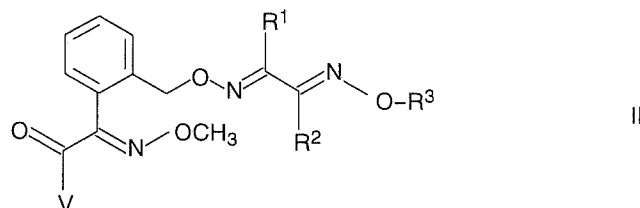
R'' is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and

R^3 is one of the groups mentioned under R'' ;

which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds, wherein the compound of formula I is applied together, that is before, after or concomitantly, with at least one phytotoxic agrochemical, and wherein the phytotoxic agrochemical is a herbicidal crop protection product.

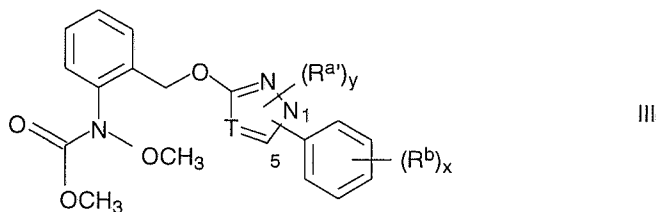
17. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound of formula I is selected from the group consisting of

a) an active ingredient of formula II



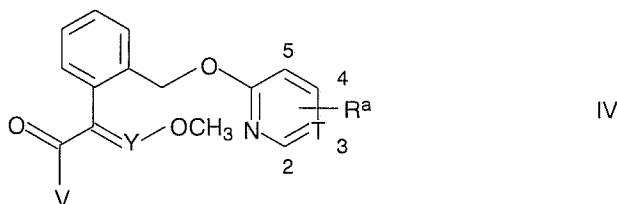
wherein V is $NHCH_3$, R^1 is CH_3 , R^2 is $C(CH_3)=NOCH_3$ and R^3 is CH_3 ;

b) an active ingredient of formula III



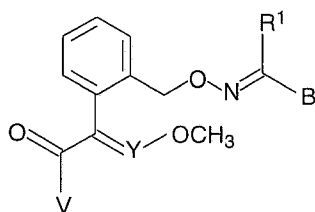
wherein T is CH, y is 0, $(R^b)_x$ is 4-Cl, and the phenyl- $(R^b)_x$ group is linked to the 5-membered ring in 1 position;

c) an active ingredient of formula IV



wherein V is OCH_3 ; Y and T are each CH, and R^a is 2- CF_3 ;

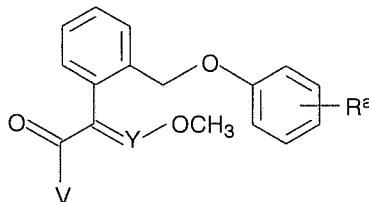
d) an active ingredient of formula V



V

wherein V is OCH₃, Y is N, R¹ is CH₃, and B is 3-CF₃-C₆H₄;

e) an active ingredient of formula VI

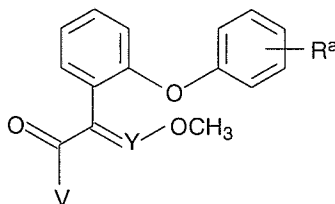


VI

wherein V is OCH₃; Y is N, and R^a is 2-CH₃; or

wherein V is NHCH₃; Y is N, and R^a is 2,5-(CH₃)₂;

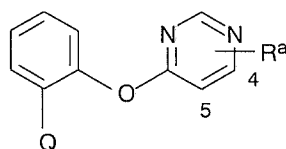
f) an active ingredient of formula VII



VII

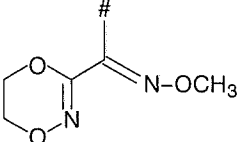
wherein V is NHCH₃; Y is N, and R^a is H;

g) an active ingredient of formula VIII

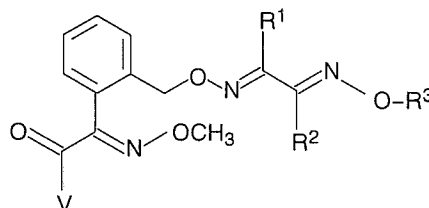


VIII

wherein Q is C(=CHOCH₃)COOCH₃ and R^a is 4-O-(2-CN-C₆H₄); or

wherein Q is  and R^a is 4-O-(2-Cl-C₆H₄), 5-F.

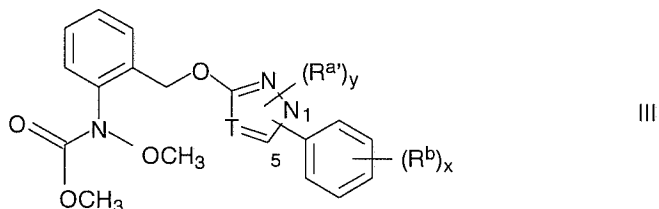
18. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound of formula I is an active ingredient of formula II



II

wherein V is NHCH_3 , R^1 is CH_3 , R^2 is $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{NOCH}_3$ and R^3 is CH_3 .

19. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound of formula I is an active ingredient of formula III

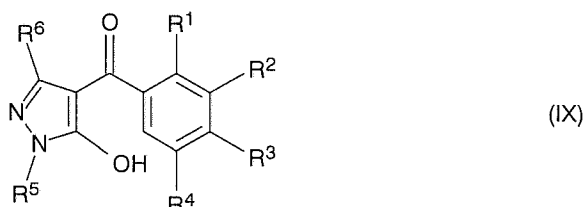


wherein T is CH, y is 0, $(\text{R}^b)_x$ is 4-Cl, and the phenyl- $(\text{R}^b)_x$ group is linked to the 5-membered ring in 1 position.

20. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, which comprises treating subterranean parts of the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I.
21. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the resistance to the phytotoxicity of agrochemicals is increased throughout the plant.
22. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein, in formula I
in which
Q is $\text{C}(=\text{N}-\text{OCH}_3)-\text{CONHCH}_3$, or $\text{C}(=\text{N}-\text{OCH}_3)-\text{COOCH}_3$;
A is $\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{N}=\text{C}(\text{R}^1)-\text{C}(\text{R}^2)=\text{N}-\text{OR}^3$;
 R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C_1 - C_4 -alkyl or C_1 - C_2 -haloalkyl;
 R^2 is C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, C_2 - C_5 -alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is $\text{C}(\text{R}')=\text{NOR}''$, where
 R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R^1 and
 R'' is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C_1 - C_4 -alkyl, and
 R^3 is one of the groups mentioned under R'' .
23. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the plants are selected from the group consisting of wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, golf turf, maize, bananas, cotton, soya, coffee, grapevines, fruit species, ornamentals, and vegetable species.
24. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, for the treatment of the following symptoms of plant damage:
- reduced plant height in rice, cereals or tomatoes;
 - development of necroses in dicotyledonous crops;
 - deformation of the leaves in wheat, cucumbers or tomatoes;

- discoloration of the green leaf tissue in barley or soya,
- wilting symptoms despite adequate nutrient supply.

25. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the herbicidal crop protection product is selected from the group consisting of 4-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)pyrimidine and benzoyl compounds of formula IX



wherein

R¹, R³ are hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfinyl or C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl;

R² is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of thiazol-2-yl, thiazol-4-yl, thiazol-5-yl, isoxazol-3-yl, isoxazol-4-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-4-yl and 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl, where the abovementioned nine radicals can optionally be monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy or C₁-C₄-alkylthio;

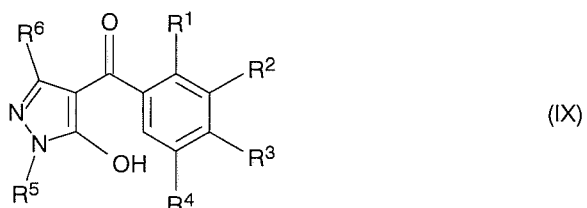
R⁴ is hydrogen, halogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;

R⁵ is C₁-C₆-alkyl; and

R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl.

26. (new) A method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the herbicidal crop protection product is 4-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)-2-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)pyrimidine.

27. (new) A method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the herbicidal crop protection product is a benzoyl compound of formula IX



wherein

- R¹, R³ are hydrogen, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfinyl or C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl;
- R² is a heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of thiazol-2-yl, thiazol-4-yl, thiazol-5-yl, isoxazol-3-yl, isoxazol-4-yl, isoxazol-5-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl, 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-4-yl and 4,5-dihydroisoxazol-5-yl, where the abovementioned nine radicals can optionally be monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₁-C₄-alkoxy, C₁-C₄-haloalkyl, C₁-C₄-haloalkoxy or C₁-C₄-alkylthio;
- R⁴ is hydrogen, halogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl;
- R⁵ is C₁-C₆-alkyl; and
- R⁶ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl.
28. (new) A method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the herbicidal crop protection product is [3-(4,5-dihydroisoxazol-3-yl)-4-methanesulfonyl-2-methylphenyl]-(5-hydroxy-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-methanone.
29. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound of formula I and/or the herbicidal crop protection product is applied to the plants or the soil in an amount of from 0.01 to 2.0 kg/ha.
30. (new) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the compound of formula I and/or the herbicidal crop protection product is applied to the seeds in an amount of from 0.001 to 0.1 g/kg.